

**Additional Fees:**

No additional fees are believed to be required. However, should it be determined that any additional fees are due, please contact the undersigned attorney for immediate remittance of any such fees.

**REMARKS**

In the last Office Action, claim 17 was objected to because of a noted informality. Claims 1-19 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport in view of Margulis. Claim 20 was rejected as being unpatentable over Allport in view of Margulis in further view of Elkind.

The present invention pertains to a display device for use in a multimedia networking environment. For example, the present invention can be used within a home to provide wireless access to Internet content received from an online Internet connection (such as a computer or stand-alone Internet access base station). In addition, the present invention can be used to view television programs or videos from devices such as VCRs or DVD players. In accordance with the present invention, an effective portable display device is obtained that enables a user to roam within a home or office and access Internet content and/or television programming. Unlike any of the prior art, in accordance with the present invention a user can, for example, simultaneously view Internet content and television programs – wherein the wireless signal carrying the Internet content originates from a computer located in one part of the house, while the wireless signal carrying the television programming originates from a cable TV set top box located in another part of the house. In accordance with the present invention, the user can control both the computer and the set top box while roaming throughout the home, and thus control the information displayed on the display device.

Further, in accordance with the present invention, the wireless display device receives a display signal comprising computer display video data. This computer display video data is generated by a remotely located computer, such as a desktop computer located in the

home office, and transmitted wirelessly to the display terminal. This system enables complete mobility for the display terminal while allowing all the functions of the desktop computer. Unlike a notebook style computer, which contains the onboard processing power and usually also include CD drives, etc., the inventive wireless display terminal does not require these items which add to the weight, size and cost of the device.

Claims 1-19 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport in view of Margulis. Applicant respectfully points out that the Margulis reference was issued as a US patent on July 17, 2001, with a filing date of May 26, 1999. The present application is the US National Stage application of applicant's PCT application, application no. PCT/US99/21900. The PCT application has a priority date of September 22, 1998. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that the claimed invention predates the earliest publication of the Margulis reference, and therefore the rejection based on the combination of Allport and Margulis should be removed.

Allport teaches a remote control dedicated to the control of various consumer devices made by various manufacturers, and to methods of its use. The device taught by Allport has programmable function keys (both physical and on-screen), and a graphical display used to show status and help information on the devices being controlled, identify the function associated with each key, and allow the consumer to browse, select, or otherwise manipulate data related to the control of the consumer devices.

Allport does not anticipate, or would the combination with Margulis if it were available as a reference render obvious, the present invention wherein a wireless receiver receives content wirelessly to be displayed on a low cost wireless display terminal. Allport also does not anticipate the present invention wherein a remotely located computer, such as a desktop computer, can be controlled wireless by the wireless display terminal and the computer video display content from the controlled desktop computer can be in turn displayed on the low cost wireless display terminal.

To further define the claimed invention, claim 1 has been amended so that it is clear that the wireless display device receives a display signal comprising computer display video

data. This computer display video data is generated by a remotely located computer, such as a desktop computer located in the home office and displays the video image that would normally be displayed on the desktop computer screen. However, since the wireless display terminal is completely mobile, all the functions of the desktop computer are available to the user without requiring the onboard processing power of the desktop computer. This system greatly reduces the cost, weight and power consumption of the wireless display terminal as compared with a conventional notebook computer. Also, when the desktop computer is updated or upgraded, the wireless display terminal receives the upgraded capabilities since it is a video display of the computer video data generated by the upgraded computer. Unlike a notebook style computer, which contains the onboard processing power and usually also include CD drives, etc., the inventive wireless display terminal does not require these items which add to the weight, size and cost of the device.

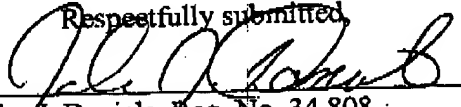
To further define the claimed invention over the prior art, claims 11 and 16 have also been amended so that it is clear that video content that is simultaneously from two sources is composed into a single video signal for display on the wireless display terminal. This function enables, for example, a computer data video signal created by the digital desktop computer to be displayed at the same time as a television program created by an analog television signal receiver.

Claim 20 was rejected as being unpatentable over Allport in view of Margulis in further view of Elkind. As pointed out above, Margulis is not available as a reference against the presently claimed invention because Margulis was published prior to the priority date of the priority application. Further, the teachings of Allport in combination with the teachings of Elkind would not have rendered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the invention claimed in claim 20, wherein a video frame buffer is used to prevent the disruption of video data displayed on the inventive wireless display terminal.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that the application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and allowance of the claims of the application are most respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if there are any questions or suggestions regarding the present application.

November 14, 2005

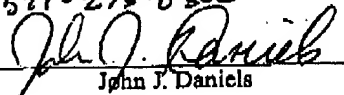
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Respectfully submitted,  
  
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CERTIFICATE of Transmission

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the US Patent and Trademark office to fax number 703-872-9306: 521-273-8300

  
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